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EXAMINER	
LIN, JASON K	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

lhptoms@leehayes.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/736,055	ABIEZZI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JASON K. LIN	2425	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 August 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,10-23 and 26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,10-23 and 26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *15 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to application No. 10/736,055 filed on 08/20/2009. **Claims 1-7, 10-23, and 26** are pending and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's remarks, filed 08/20/2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of **Claims 1-7, 10-23, and 26** have been fully considered.

A) Applicants assert on paragraph 0007-0014 that "Hanks describes a system (10) comprised of several devices, one of which is a multi-disk library changer (11) and another of which is drive (12)... Applicant notes that Hanks teaches that the playback device, drive (12), and the multi-disk library changer (11) are two distinct devise 'in physical communication' within system (10), as can be seen from Fig.1... Furthermore there is no explicit disclosure within Hanks that would suggest that devices (11) and (12) are, without hindsight of the claims, a single device as is claimed… Hanks, as noted above, discloses that *two* devices are used and a physical communication means is required between the two (see specifically Col. 3, II. 22-24, Fig.1)…"

In response the examiner respectfully disagrees. Please note that applicant claims "single playback device". Please also see Fig. 1, Col 2: lines 11-17, and Col 3: lines 19-25 of Hanks. Hanks explicitly teaches "CD/DVD mechanism 102, in the embodiment shown, is in physical communication with multi-disk library changer 11 so that several DVDs and CDs can be maintained and provided to/from the CD/DVD mechanism on demand." Also as stated in Col 3: lines 8-9, Fig.1 is an overall view of system 10, and this does not in anyway mean that each separate block shown are in

itself separate devices. As described in Hanks CD/DVD mechanism 12-Fig.1 is used to play back media that is provided to/from multi-disk changer 11-Fig.2. Multi-disk changer by itself is unable to play any media, and CD/DVD mechanism is unable to play any media if no media is provided to it by the multi-disk changer. The multi-disk changer merely is a storage device that takes the selected disk and provides it to CD/DVD mechanism in order to facilitate playback. Both blocks together form "a single playback" device since both in Hanks system require each other for playback of media. The "physical communication" described in Hanks is merely includes the physical swapping/supplying of DVD/CDs that are maintained by multi-disk changer in order to have them provided to/from CD/DVD mechanism on demand.

Furthermore, take for example any similar playback device containing multiple media, like multi-disc changer in a car. A car would have 1 CD/DVD mechanism for reading the disc like that as shown in Fig.1 of Hanks. There is also a plurality of discs stored within the device, and a servo/motor removes/places the corresponding disc that is selected onto the CD/DVD mechanism in order to facilitate playback. Like Hanks, all this is contained in one device, where there is a multi-disk changer and a CD/DVD mechanism to facilitate playback.

B) On Paragraph 0029-0030, applicant asserts that “Heauvelman, Commons, and Hanks are each references directed toward in home and personal uses… Applicant submits that one would have no reasonable expectation of success by combining the commercial system of Fenwick Jr. with the personal and single user systems of Commons and Freeman.

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. All references deal with the distribution, display, and playback of audiovisual data to the user. Be it that it may one is a commercial and another is a personal user system, the references fall within the same classification under video distribution, and therefore is in the same field of art. Combination would not have been so far fetched that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have any reasonable expectation of success merely due to the fact that one system is used commercially while another one is used personally.

C) On Paragraph 0038-0039, Applicant asserts that "There is nothing to suggest that such an HTML link would be further included in a title directory. What is explicitly claimed is '[a] title directory... [that] includes a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD in the single playback device'… Applicants further notes the distinction that the instant applications claims the 'title directory' as being compiled from a title server (in the parent claim 17), not from information contained on the DVD itself."

In response the examiner respectfully disagrees. The parent claim reads "wherein compiling the title directory comprises retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server…" Please note that "comprises" is used here and as such does not limit that information compiled in the title directory only come from a title server, but instead allows it to receive information from a title server and also allows for additional information from other sources, in the way it is presently claimed. Furthermore Heauvelman and Commons already taught a title directory that compiled information relating to the media, but did not explicitly teach a link to an internet site containing

additional information for a title stored on a DVD for which Lamkin was brought in to teach. Furthermore, since the combined title directory of Heauvelman and Commons is able to identify, retrieve, and record information about the media, the combination of Lamkin with Heauvelman, and Commons would result in the in claimed invention stated in Claim 20.

The examiner has fully considered applicant's assertions and appreciates the points made, but in view of the current office action and the references currently of record, the examiner respectfully maintains the ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1 and 2** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), and further in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374).

Consider **claim 1,** Heauvelman teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for a media server residing on a home network (100 – Fig.1, data processing unit 102 with onboard memory –Fig.1) to perform steps comprising:

establishing a two-way connection with a single playback device, the single playback device having titles stored therein, wherein at least one of the

media types is a DVD containing an available title (Paragraph 0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user);

compiling a title directory for titles in the single playback device (Paragraph 0007, 0009, 0065);

receiving a request to use the single playback device from a media client on the home network (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network), the media client being connected to a display device (system 100 -- Fig.1, play-out apparatus 104-Fig.1; Paragraph 0062);

sending the title directory to the media client for presenting an interactive user interface on the display device (Paragraph 0007, 0008, 0062);

receiving a request from the media client for a selected title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network);

retrieving contents of the selected title from the DVD in the single playback device (Paragraph 0007-0009 teaches playing out programs to the user where

these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from the DVD jukebox would be retrieved in order to display programming to the user*); and

transmitting the contents of the selected title to the media client for display on the display device (Paragraph 0007-0009, 0062 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from the DVD jukebox would be retrieved and transmitted to the display device in order to display programming to the user*).

Heauvelman does not explicitly teach establishing a two-way digital connection, the single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein, a DVD containing commercially available title.

querying the playback device for information regarding titles stored on the media in the playback device;

compiling and caching a title director for the titles in the playback device;

In an analogous art, Commons also teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for a media server residing on a home network (media management system 10-Fig.1; Col 4: lines 18-24). Commons teaches establishing a two-way digital connection (Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections);

querying the playback device for information regarding titles stored on the media in the single playback device (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user);

compiling and caching a title directory for the titles in the playback device (Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9 teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Heauvelman's system to include establishing a two-way digital connection; querying the playback device for information regarding titles stored on the media in the single playback device; and compiling and caching a title directory for the titles in the playback device, as taught by Commons, for the advantage of effectively and efficiently gathering a complete most up to date list of programming available to the user, providing them with a more accurate choice of the inventory of programming within the home network.

Heauvelman and Commons do not explicitly teach the single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein;

DVD's containing commercially available titles.

In an analogous art Hanks teaches a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein (Col 3: lines 19-26, 55-56 teaches plurality of media types stored in the single playback device);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman and Commons to include a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein, as taught by Hanks, for the advantage of providing an all in one device that provides convenience, minimizes the amount connections required and the amount of devices needed, reducing visual clutter.

Heauvelman, Commons, and Hanks do not explicitly teach DVD's containing commercially available titles

In an analogous art FREEMAN teaches, DVD's containing commercially available titles (Paragraph 0029, 0203).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Hanks to include DVD's containing commercially available titles, as taught by FREEMAN, for the advantage of providing viewers with a greater variety of widely distributed entertainment, such as different blockbusters, filmed/directed by professionals.

Consider **claim 2**, Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN teach wherein the step of compiling the title directory includes accessing the Internet accessing the Internet for downloading additional information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox, and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9; Heauvelman - Paragraph

0065 teaches a DVD jukebox that can have its content information identified through the internet. Paragraph 0010 teaches that *09/568,932* filed for *Shteyn* is incorporated by reference, herein referred to as Shteyn. Shteyn - P: 10: lines 24-28), and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory (Shteyn - P. 9: lines 14-25).

5. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Lamkin et al. (US 2002/0088011).

Consider **claim 3,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN teach a title directory, containing information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9; Heauvelman - Paragraph 0007, 0009, 0065), but do not explicitly teach a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD.

In an analogous art Lamkin teaches, a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD (Paragraph 0066 teaches external information web links for other information accessible through the internet).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN to include a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD, as taught by Lamkin, for the advantage of providing the user with the most up to

date information about a title, and allowing external sources to continuously update and provide title information.

6. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852).

Consider **claim 4,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network (Paragraph 0016, 0020);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN to include performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network.

7. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860).

Consider **claim 5,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client.

In an analogous art Dureau teaches, performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client (Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN to include performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client, as taught by Dureau, for the advantage of making content compatible and available to a plurality of devices, allowing users to view content on whatever device that they prefer or is available at their disposal.

8. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of

Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860), and further in view of Takahashi et al. (US 5,563,661).

Consider **claim 6,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, FREEMAN, and Dureau teach wherein the step of converting adapts the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client (Dureau - Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042), but do not explicitly teach wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another.

In an analogous art Dureau teaches, wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another (Col 9: lines 32-43)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, FREEMAN, and Dureau to include wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another, as taught by Takahashi, for the advantage of allowing programming to conform to any of the existing SD systems such as NTSC, PAL and SECAM (Takahashi – Col 9: lines 32-36), providing a more pleasant viewing experience to the user regardless of viewing device.

9. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of

Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860), and further in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206).

Consider **claim 7,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, FREEMAN, and Dureau do not explicitly teach wherein the step of converting transcripts the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title.

In an analogous art Ludtke teaches, wherein the step of converting transcripts the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title; and providing decryption and playback of transcripted content on client devices (Col 3: lines 42-58, Col 10: lines 22-48, Col 6: lines 2-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, FREEMAN, and Dureau to include wherein the step of converting transcripts the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title, as taught by Ludtke, for the advantage of providing protection of AV content against illicit copying within a consumer's in-home network (Ludtke - Col 10: lines 30-33), preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of

content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation.

10. **Claims 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Eytchison (US 6,363,434).

Consider **claim 10,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN teach a two-way digital connection between the media server and the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections; Heauvelman - Paragraph 0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user), but do not explicitly teach the two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard.

In an analogous art Eytchison teaches, a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard (Col 5: lines 25-40; Col 6: lines 38-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify they system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hanks, and FREEMAN to include a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by Eytchison, for the advantage of providing multiple channels for isochronous data

transfers (Eytchison - Col 5: line 61 – Col 6: line 4), and providing a faster and more reliable data connection.

11. **Claims 11 and 12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), and further in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206).

Consider **claim 11,** Heauvelman teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for a media client residing on a home network and connected to a display device (100 – Fig.1, data processing unit 102 with onboard memory - Fig.1, display 104-Fig.1) to perform steps comprising:

presenting on the display device an option to use a single playback device for selection by the user, the single playback device being connected to the home network via a media server and having a plurality of media stored therein, the media comprising a plurality of titles, wherein amongst the plurality of titles is a plurality of title stored on DVD's (Paragraph 0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user. *The option to use the single playback device is the user being able to manage and configure selections on the display screen*);

receiving a first user input signal selecting the option to use the single playback device (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may

comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network. *The option to use the single playback device is the user being able to manage and configure selections on the display screen*);

receiving from the media server the information on the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device (Paragraph 0007, 0008, 0062);

receiving a second user input signal requesting viewing of a selected title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network);

receiving the contents of the selected title from the media server (Paragraph 0007-0009 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from the DVD jukebox would be received in order to display programming to the user*); and

displaying the content of the selected title on the display device (Paragraph 0007-0009, 0062 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network).

Heauvelman does not explicitly teach the media comprising a plurality of disparate media types, storage formats, wherein amongst the plurality of media types, formats is a plurality of titles stored on DVD's;

querying the media server connected to the playback device for information on the plurality of media stored in the playback device;

receiving from the media server the information on the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device, the information comprising metadata that provides information about the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device that assists a user to navigate and select a desired title;

transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another;

Commons teaches querying the media server connected to the playback device for information on the plurality of media stored in the playback device (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user);

receiving from the media server the information on the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device, the information comprising metadata that provides information about the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device that assists a user to navigate and select a desired title (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of

the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user. Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line15 teaches the retrieved media unit record contains information {metadata} in the form of characteristics such as a title {e.g. a CD title, a DVD title, or a movie title}, a song, a genre, etc);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Heauvelman's system to include querying the media server connected to the playback device for information on the plurality of media stored in the playback device; receiving from the media server the information on the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device, the information comprising metadata that provides information about the plurality of titles stored on the DVD's in the playback device that assists a user to navigate and select a desired title, as taught by Commons, for the advantage of effectively and efficiently gathering a complete most up to date list of programming available to the user, providing them with a more accurate choice of the inventory of programming within the home network that provides users with additional information to aid them in selecting a desired program.

Heauvelman and Commons do not explicitly teach transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another;

In an analogous art Ludtke teaches, transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another; and providing decryption and playback of transcripted content on client devices (Col 3: lines 42-58, Col 10: lines 22-48, Col 6: lines 2-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman and Commons to include transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another; and providing decryption and playback of transcripted content on client devices, as taught by Ludtke, for the advantage of providing protection of AV content against illicit copying within a consumer's in-home network (Ludtke - Col 10: lines 30-33), preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation.

Consider **claim 12,** Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke teach wherein the display device is a television (Heauvelman – Paragraph 0087 teaches where typical examples of rendering devices are a TV-set and that content can be rendered on a TV-set; Commons – monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 6: line 63).

12. **Claims 13, 15, and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206), and further in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852).

Consider **claim 13,** Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke do not explicitly teach wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television (Paragraph 0034 teaches a NTSC-TV monitors; Paragraph 0038 teaches distributing video to the users where the modulation technique can be frequency modulation. *Frequency modulation is a modulation technique used for analog signals*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke to include wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of backwards compatibility, allowing for the continued usage of older and well established technologies such as analog televisions, so that the users will still be able to make use of older hardware.

Consider **claim 15,** Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke teach the step of presenting an interactive user interface (Heauvelman – Paragraph 0007; Commons - Col 5: lines 50-64), but do not explicitly teach includes displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals (Paragraph 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke to include displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals, as taught by Lakamp, for the advantage of providing selections to the user in an organized hierarchical and coherent manner, reducing confusion that might be caused by menus having a lot of visual clutter.

Consider **claim 16,** Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke do not explicitly teach performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server (Paragraph 0016).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke to include performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network by the management device.

13. **Claim 14** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206), and further in view of Harrison et al. (US 6,732,373).

Consider **claim 14,** Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke do not explicitly teach the media client is built into the television.

In an analogous art Harrison teaches, a media client is built into a television (Col 10: lines 23-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Ludtke to include a media client is built into a television, as taught by Harrison, for the advantage of providing users with an all in one device that contains all the needed capabilities, decreasing the amount of devices needed, further reducing visual clutter.

14. **Claims 17, 18, and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), and further in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892).

Consider **claim 17,** Heauvelman teaches a home entertainment system (Fig.1) comprising:

a home network (home network 118-Fig.1);

a single playback device having a plurality of titles stored therein, media types comprising a plurality of DVD's having titles stored thereon (Paragraph

0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user);

a media server connected to the home network having a two-way connection with the single playback device (100-Fig.1; Paragraph 0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user);

a display device (Display 104-Fig.1); and

a media client connected to the display device and connected to the home network (Paragraph 0062),

the media server being programmed to:

compile a title directory for the titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device (Paragraph 0007, 0009, 0065);

send the title directory to the media client (Paragraph 0007, 0008, 0062);

retrieve contents of a selected title from the DVD in the single playback device (Paragraph 0007-0009 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from*

the DVD jukebox would be retrieved in order to display programming to the user);

and transmit the contents of the selected title to the media client for display on the display device (Paragraph 0007-0009, 0062 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from the DVD jukebox would be retrieved and transmitted to the display device in order to display programming to the user*),

the media client being programmed to:

receive a user request to use the single playback device (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network), the media client being connected to a display device (system 100 -- Fig.2, play-out apparatus 104-Fig.2; Paragraph 0062),

display an interactive user interface on the display device to present the title directory (Paragraph 0007, 0009 teaches displaying an interactive user interface to the user displaying programs, where programs can be a DVD movie from the home network's DVD jukebox or player),

receive a user input signal selecting the selected title (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network),

request the media server to send the contents of the selected title, and display the contents of the selected title on the display device (Paragraph 0008, 0009, 0062 teaches receiving user commands where users can select programs for viewing, where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network. Paragraph 0007-0009, 0062 teaches playing out programs to the user where these programs may comprise of DVD movie from a DVD jukebox or player residing on the home network, *therefore, contents from the DVD jukebox would be retrieved and transmitted to the display device in order to display programming to the user*);

Heauvelman does not explicitly teach a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein,

a media server connected to the home network and having a two-way digital connection with the playback device;

the media server programmed to:

present the single playback device for discovery on the home network;

compile a title directory for the titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device, wherein compiling the title directory comprises retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server;

the media client being programmed to:

present the title directory, whereby the title directory comprises the metadata retrieved from the title server,

In an analogous art, Commons teaches a media server connected to the home network and having a two-way digital connection with the playback device (Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} 26a-c – Fig.1 that is connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections);

the media server being programmed to:

compile a title directory for the titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device, wherein compiling the title directory comprises retrieving metadata associated with a title (Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9 teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1);

present the title directory, whereby the title directory comprises the metadata retrieved (Fig.1; Col 5: lines 50-64 teaches displaying information about media unit records, allowing the user to manage and play the media obtained from the media source(s). Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line15 teaches the retrieved media unit record contains information {metadata} in the form of characteristics such as a title {e.g. a CD title, a DVD title, or a movie title}, a song, a genre, etc),

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Heauvelman's system to include a media server connected to the home network and having a two-way digital connection with the playback device, he media server being programmed to: compile a title directory for the titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device, wherein compiling the title directory comprises retrieving metadata associated with a title; present the title directory, whereby the title directory comprises the metadata retrieved, as taught by Commons, for the advantage of effectively and efficiently gathering a complete most up to date list of programming available to the user, providing them with a more accurate choice of the inventory of programming within the home network that provides users with additional information to aid them in selecting a desired program.

Heauvelman and Commons do not explicitly teach a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein,

present the single playback device for discovery on the home network;

retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server;

In an analogous art Hanks teaches a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein (Col 3: lines 19-26, 55-56 teaches plurality of media types stored in the single playback device);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman and Commons to include a single playback device having a plurality of media types stored therein, as taught by Hanks, for the advantage of providing an all in one device that provides convenience, minimizes the amount connections required and the amount of devices needed, reducing visual clutter.

Heauvelman, Commons, and Hank do not explicitly teach present the single playback device for discovery on the home network;

retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server;

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, present the single playback device for discovery on the home network (Paragraph 0016);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, and Hank to include present the single playback device for discovery on the home network, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network.

Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, and FENWICK do not explicitly teach retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server.

In an analogous art Gewickey teaches, retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server (Paragraph 0134-0136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, and FENWICK to include retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server, as taught by Gewickey, for the advantage of effectively and quickly identifying programming, reducing/eliminating any redundancies or errors in recognizing the particular title of programming.

Consider **claim 18,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey teaches wherein the display device is a television (Heauvelman – Paragraph 0087 teaches where typical examples of rendering devices are a TV-set and that content can be rendered on a TV-set; Commons – monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 6: line 63).

Consider **claim 19,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach an Internet access device connected to the home network, and wherein the media server is further programmed to access the Internet for downloading information for a title stored on a DVD in the single playback device, and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory (Commons - Col 4: lines 26-28, 32-40; Heauvelman - Paragraph 0065 teaches a DVD jukebox that can have its content information identified through the internet. Paragraph 0010 teaches that *09/568,932* filed for *Shteyn* is incorporated by reference, herein referred to as Shteyn. Shteyn - P: 10: lines 24-28), and presenting the downloaded information in a title directory (Shteyn - P. 9: lines 14-25).

15. **Claims 20 and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Lamkin et al. (US 2002/0088011).

Consider **claim 20,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach a title directory compiled by the media server, containing information for a title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9 teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1; Heauvelman - Paragraph 0007, 0009, 0065), but do not explicitly teach that it includes a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD.

In an analogous art Lamkin teaches, a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD (Paragraph 0066 teaches external information web links for other information accessible through the internet).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD, as taught by Lamkin, for the advantage of providing the user with the most up to date information about a title, and allowing external sources to continuously update and provide title information.

Consider **claim 21,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Lamkin teach the media client is programmed to access the link to obtain the additional information for display on the television (Lamkin – Paragraph 0066).

16. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206).

Consider **claim 22,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey do not explicitly teach wherein the media server is further programmed to transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another, and transmit the transcripted contents to the media client.

In an analogous art Ludtke teaches, transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another; and transmit the transcripted contents to the media client (Col 3: lines 42-58, Col 10: lines 22-48, Col 6: lines 2-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another, and transmit the transcripted contents to the media client, as taught by Ludtke, for the advantage of providing protection of AV content against illicit copying within a consumer's in-home network (Ludtke - Col 10: lines 30-33), preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation.

17. **Claim 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), in view of Ludtke (US 6,154,206), in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860), and further in view of Takahashi et al. (US 5,563,661).

Consider **claim 23,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Ludtke do not explicitly teach presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising:

mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and

converting from high-definition to standard-definition;

adapt the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client.

In an analogous art Dureau teaches adapt the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client (Dureau - Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Ludtke to include adapt the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client, as taught by Dureau, for the advantage of making content compatible and available to a

plurality of devices, allowing users to view content on whatever device that they prefer or is available at their disposal.

Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, Gewickey, Ludtke, and Dureau do not explicitly teach presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising:

mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and

converting from high-definition to standard-definition;

In an analogous art Takahashi teaches, presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising: mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and converting from high-definition to standard-definition (Col 10: lines 22-32, Col 20: lines 43-45, 49-58, Col 9: lines 32-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, Gewickey, Ludtke, and Dureau to include presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising: mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and converting from high-definition to standard-definition as taught by Takahashi, for the advantage of allowing programming to conform to any of the existing SD systems such as NTSC, PAL and SECAM (Takahashi – Col 9: lines 32-36), providing users a choice to adjust programming quality to their liking, adding to a more pleasurable viewing experience.

18. **Claims 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), in view of Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of Hanks (US 7,451,281), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Eytchison (US 6,363,434).

Consider **claim 26,** Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach a two-way digital connection between the media server and the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections; Heauvelman - Paragraph 0009, 0008 teaches DVD Jukebox or player where DVD movies can be stored and where channels can be created from content available via the home network, where they can be retrieved and played to the user), but do not explicitly teach the two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard.

In an analogous art Eytchison teaches, a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard (Col 5: lines 25-40; Col 6: lines 38-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify they system of Heauvelman, Commons, Hank, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by Eytchison, for the advantage of providing multiple channels for isochronous data transfers (Eytchison - Col 5: line 61 – Col 6: line 4), and providing a faster and more reliable data connection.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASON K. LIN whose telephone number is (571)270-1446. The examiner can normally be reached on 10AM - 6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Pendleton can be reached on (571)272-7527. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jason Lin/
Examiner, Art Unit: 2425

/Brian T. Pendleton/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2425